(Caption of Case) Application of Southland Utility of rates and charges for the proviservice.) ies, Inc. for adjustment	OF S DOCKET	BEFORE THE SERVICE COMMISSION SOUTH CAROLINA COVER SHEET 2007 _ 244
(Please type or print)		SC Bar Number:	68269
Submitted by: Benjamin P. Mustian		Telephone:	803-252-3300
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Columbia, SC 29202	2	———	
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Other: INDUSTRY (Check one)	–	expeditiously TURE OF ACTION (C	placed on Commission's Agenda
Electric	Affidavit	Letter	
Electric/Gas	Agreement	Memorandum	☐ Request ☐ Request for Certification
Electric/Telecommunications	Answer	Motion	Request for Investigation
Electric/Water	Appellate Review	Objection	Resale Agreement
Electric/Water/Telecom.	Application	Petition	Resale Amendment
Electric/Water/Sewer	Brief	Petition for Recon	_
Gas	Certificate	Petition for Rulem	naking Response
Railroad	Comments	Petition for Rule to	Show Cause Response to Discovery
Sewer	Complaint	Petition to Interve	ne Return to Petition
Telecommunications	Consent Order	Petition to Intervene	Out of Time Stipulation
Transportation	Discovery	Prefiled Testimon	y Subpoena
▼ Water	Exhibit	Promotion	Tariff
Water/Sewer	Expedited Consideration	on Proposed Order	Other:
Administrative Matter	Interconnection Agree	ment Protest	
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September 14, 2007

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TRACEY C. GREEN SPECIAL COUNSEL

*ALSO ADMITTED IN TX

**ALSO ADMITTED IN VA VIA HAND-DELIVERY

The Honorable Charles L.A. Terreni Chief Clerk/Administrator

Public Service Commission of South Carolina

101 Executive Center Drive Columbia, South Carolina 29210

RE:

Application of Southland Utilities, Inc. for adjustment of rates and charges for the provision of water service; Docket No. 2007-244-W

Dear Mr. Terreni:

Enclosed for filing are the original and twenty-five (25) copies of each of the following documents in the above-referenced docket:

- 1. Direct Testimony of Bruce T. Haas
- Direct Testimony of Lena Georgiev 2.
- 3. Direct Testimony and supporting exhibits of Pauline M. Ahern

By copy of this letter, I am serving a copy of these documents upon all parties of record and enclose a Certificate of Service to that effect. I would appreciate your acknowledging receipt of these documents by date-stamping the extra copies that are enclosed and returning them to me via our courier.

If you have any questions or if you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WILLOUGHBY & HOEFER, P.A.

Benjamin P. Mustian of b pike

BPM/twb Enclosures

Nanette S. Edwards, Esquire cc: Shealy B. Reibold, Esquire

BEFORE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2007-244-W

IN RE:)	
)	
Application of Southland Utilities, Inc.)	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
for adjustment of rates and charges)	
for the provision of water service.)	
•)	

This is to certify that I have caused to be served this day one (1) copy of Direct Testimony of Bruce T. Haas, Direct Testimony of Lena Georgiev, and Direct Testimony and supporting exhibits of Pauline M. Ahern by placing same in the care and custody of the United States Postal Service with first class postage affixed thereto and addressed as follows:

Nanette S. Edwards, Esquire Shealy B. Reibold, Esquire South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff Post Office Box 11263 Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Tracy W. Barnes

Columbia, South Carolina This 14th day of September, 2007.

BEFORE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2007-244-W

IN RE:)	
)	DIRECT TESTIMONY
Application of Southland Utilities, Inc.)	OF
for adjustment of rates and charges)	LENA GEORGIEV
for the provision of water service.)	
)	

- Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, OCCUPATION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS
 FOR THE RECORD.
- A. My name is Lena Georgiev. I am employed as a Senior Regulatory Accountant at
 Utilities, Inc., 2335 Sanders Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062.
- 5 Q. WHAT IS YOUR PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND?
- I have been employed by Utilities, Inc. since January of 2006. Since that time I
 have been involved in several phases of rate-making in many regulatory jurisdictions. I
 graduated from University of Illinois at Chicago in 2000, and I am a Certified Public
 Accountant. I had four years of public accounting/auditing experience prior to joining
 Utilities, Inc., am a member of the Illinois CPA Society and have successfully completed
 the utility regulation seminar sponsored by NARUC.
- 12 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES AT UTILITIES, INC.

1 A. My responsibilities include: financial analysis of individual subsidiaries of
2 Utilities, Inc., preparation of rate applications, facilitation of regulatory audits, and the
3 submission of testimony and exhibits to support rate applications.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

A.

The purpose of my testimony is to sponsor the Application of Southland Utilities,

Inc. ("Application") for an increase in its rates for water and sewer services provided to

its service area in South Carolina, which was filed with the Commission on June 25,

2007.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE SOUTHLAND UTILITIES, INC.

Southland Utilities, Inc. ("Southland" or "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Utilities, Inc. ("UI"). Southland was incorporated on November 19, 1976 for the purpose of owning and operating water utility systems and, as of December 31, 2006, Southland serves 175 water customers in the Creekwood and Cedarwood subdivisions in Lexington County. Southland maintains an operations and customer service office in West Columbia, South Carolina. Customer payments, meter readings and service orders are processed from this office. Administrative functions such as regulatory services, management, accounting, human resources and data processing are performed from the UI office in Northbrook, Illinois.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE UI.

A. UI is unique within the water and sewer industry in many respects. From its inception almost 40 years ago, UI has concentrated on the purchase, formation and expansion of smaller water and/or sewer utility systems. Often, these types of systems

have experienced operational or financial difficulties or a combination of both. At the present time, UI has over 90 systems that provide service to approximately 300,000 customers in 17 states.

4 Q. DO SOUTHLAND CUSTOMERS BENEFIT FROM THE COMPANY'S 5 AFFILIATION WITH UI?

Α.

Yes. The affiliation with UI has many benefits for Southland customers. One of the primary benefits is Southland's access to a large pool of human resources from which to draw upon. There are experts in various critical areas, such as construction, engineering operations, accounting, data processing, billing, regulation, customer service, etc. This combined expertise and level of experience is not available in a more cost effective manner elsewhere.

Given UI's focus on water and sewer systems only, its personnel have the ability to meet the challenges of this rapidly changing industry. Because of this focus, our companies enjoy some unique advantages, one of which is that capital is available for improvements and expansion at a reasonable cost. With increasingly more stringent health and environmental standards, ready access to capital will prove vital to continued quality service in the water and sewer utility business.

In addition, the UI group of companies has national purchasing power that results in lower costs to rate payers. Expenditures for insurance, vehicles, chemicals and meters are a few examples of purchases where national contracts provide tangible benefits to rate-payers.

Q. WHY IS SOUTHLAND REQUESTING RATE RELIEF AT THIS TIME?

Under present rates, Southland is not able to meet its operating costs and earn a reasonable return on its investment in the Southland system. It has been over sixteen (16) years since the Company last applied for rate relief. As reflected in its application for the test year ended December 31, 2006, Southland's return on its rate base was 1.41% and the corresponding return on equity is (6.33%). This return on equity is well below the Company's cost of equity as the Commission will hear from the Company's witness, Ms. Ahern, is 11.60-12.20%. In addition, as time passes, the need for rate relief will increase. Without satisfactory rate relief, Southland's ability to continue to provide safe, reliable and efficient water and sewer utility services to its customers will be placed in jeopardy, and Southland will be unable to meet its financial obligations. In addition, capital will become more costly.

12 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPANY'S APPLICATION.

Α.

A. In addition to the proposed rate schedule, the Application contains financial statements consisting of a balance sheet, income statements, rate base and rate of return calculation, a test year revenue calculation under current rates, a revenue calculation under proposed rates, and a schedule of current and projected customers. Also included are the most recent approval letters from DHEC and a sample customer bill form.

Q. THE APPLICATION ALSO SEEKS APPROVAL FOR A MODIFICATION FOR CERTAIN TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROVIDING THESE SERVICES, DOES IT NOT?

Yes, but Mr. Haas will present testimony supporting the Company's request in that regard.

Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE PROPOSED RATE CHANGES IN THE COMPANY'S WATER RATE SCHEDULE?

Exhibit A of the Application contains the Company's Schedule of Proposed

Water Rates and Charges. The Company has proposed to increase the water customers

Residential Base Facility Charge and the Commercial Base Facility Charge from the

current charge of \$7.00 per month to \$21.79 per month and the Commodity Charge from

\$2.60 per 1,000 gallons or 134 cubic feet ("cft") to \$8.09 per 1,000 gallons or 134 cft.

Q. WERE THE FINANCIAL SCHEDULES ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION PREPARED BY YOU OR UNDER YOUR DIRECTION?

Yes, the schedules attached to the General Rate Case Application were prepared by me and are attached as Exhibit B to the application.

12 O. PLEASE DESCRIBE THESE SCHEDULES.

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A.

The Financial Statements and related schedules submitted with the application consist of a Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Rate Base and Rate of Return, Consumption Analysis under Present rates and Consumption Analysis under Proposed rates. The test year chosen is the year ended December 31, 2006 which was the most recent twelve-month period available at the time of the Company's filing.

Schedule A is the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006. At the end of the test year, Southland had assets of approximately \$357,000. This includes over \$295,000 of Net Utility Plant.

Schedule B is the Income Statement for the test year and is comprised of two pages. Page 1 is the Income Statement for Water Operations and page 2 is a list of brief

explanations for the pro forma adjustments made to the various income statement accounts. With the pro forma adjustments proposed in Schedule B and in my testimony, the Company's operating expenses have increased \$71,000, or 160%, since its last rate case. The increase in expenses contributes to the Company's need for rate relief.

Α.

Schedule C is the Rate Base and Rate of Return Statement and is comprised of two pages. Page 1 is the Rate Base and Rate of Return Statement for Water Operations, and page 2 is Explanation of Adjustments to Rate Base and Rate of Return.

Schedule D is the Consumption Analysis under Present rates, Schedule E is the calculation of revenues under Proposed Rates, and Schedule F demonstrates Southland's current and projected customers.

Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE PROFORMA ADJUSTMENTS INCLUDED ON SCHEDULE B?

Uncollectible accounts were adjusted based on the proposed increase in revenues and water revenues have been adjusted to tie to test year consumption data at test year rates. Operator and Office salaries were annualized as of December 31, 2006 and have been adjusted to reflect a 4% raise increase. Pension & Other Benefits were annualized to match end of test year salaries and wages. Regulatory Commission Expense has been adjusted to reflect the cost of the current proceeding over a three year period. Depreciation and amortization expense was adjusted to reflect the annualized depreciation expense on end of test year plant as well as pro forma additions to plant. Amortization of Contributions in Aid of Construction ("CIAC") was adjusted to reflect the annualized amortization of CIAC. Taxes other than income have been adjusted for

changes in the payroll taxes based on current tax rates and annualized salary figures as discussed above. Gross receipts tax and utility commission tax were also adjusted to account for the proposed increase. Income taxes are computed on taxable income at current rates (35% for federal and 5% for state). AFUDC has been eliminated for ratemaking purposes. Interest Expense was synchronized using the capital structure of the consolidated Utilities, Inc. group of companies, consisting of a debt / equity ratio of 59.94% / 40.90% and an embedded cost debt of 6.58%. Certain operation and maintenance expenses were increased by the Consumer Price Index for anticipated changes after the test year. Finally, certain expenses relating to fines and penalties have been removed for the purposes of this rate filing.

Q. WHAT IS CONTAINED IN SCHEDULE C?

A.

Schedule C is the Rate Base and Rate of Return Statement. As of December 31, 2006, Southland has a rate base of \$154,252. As indicated on page 1 of Schedule C, Southland earned a 1.41% return on rate base during the test year. This is well below the Company's cost of capital.

Q. WHAT PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS ARE REFLECTED ON SCHEDULE C?

Working capital has been calculated at 1/8 of the test year's operating expenses. A pro forma adjustment is made to working capital to match the pro forma operating expenses. A pro forma adjustment has been made to include actual and estimated capitalized time. A pro forma adjustment has been made to include pro forma plant. Accumulated depreciation has been adjusted to account for general ledger additions, capitalized time additions and pro forma plant additions and retirements.

Q. WHAT RATEMAKING METHODOLOGY DOES THE COMPANY PROPOSE THAT THE COMMISSION EMPLOY IN THIS CASE?

- **A.** The Company proposes that its rates be determined utilizing the rate of return on rate base methodology.
- O. WHY HAS THE COMPANY REQUESTED THAT THE COMMISSION

 DETERMINE THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT IN THIS PROCEEDING

 USING THE RATE OF RETURN ON RATE BASE METHODOLOGY?

Α.

A.

- Heretofore, Southland's rates were set by the Commission using a variation of the operating ratio approach. In its Order Number 91-221, issued March 18, 1991 in Docket Number 90-551-W, the Commission determined that it would use the operating ratio and/or operating margin as guides in determining just and reasonable rates. The Commission described operating ratio as the percentage obtained by dividing total operating expenses by operating revenues and that operating margin is determined by dividing the net operating income for return by the total operating revenues of the utility.
- 15 Q. WHY DO YOU REFER TO THIS APPROACH AS A VARIATION OF THE
 16 OPERATING RATIO APPROACH?
 - First, the Commission itself has previously noted in various Orders, including Order Number 90-651, issued July 16, 1990 in Docket Number 89-602-W/S, its operating margin calculation is the obverse calculation of operating ratio. Secondly, the regulatory, finance, and accounting literature relating to public utilities does not recognize operating margin as a ratemaking approach, but instead discusses operating ratio. Third, as described in the literature, the operating ratio approach is defined as a process in which a

utility's revenue requirement is determined by dividing operating expenses by a target operating ratio that the regulatory body deems necessary to permit the utility to generate revenues adequate to cover operating expenses, depreciation, taxes and capital costs.

Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE IDENTIFY THE LITERATURE YOU ARE REFERRING TO?

Α.

There are a number of works which refer to operating ratio as a ratemaking approach. One such publication is *Accounting for Public Utilities* by Robert L. Hahne and Gregory E. Aliff, which describes operating ratio methodology as being particularly appropriate for application in the transportation industry because most of the equipment employed in that industry is leased. In discussing application of the operating ratio approach to water and wastewater utilities, at page 3-5 of this publication the authors state:

Other examples of companies not having the attributes that are conducive to rate base/rate of return measurements are found in the water/wastewater industry. Although water/wastewater companies are capital intensive, many situations exist in which customers provide substantial portions of the capital funds in the form of contributions in aid of construction. These customer-provided funds are normally deducted from the rate base and often result in **nominal (or even negative) rate base amounts**. If the capital that investors supply is **relatively insignificant** or **even nonexistent**, that capital does not provide an adequate foundation for using the rate base/rate of return measure of service costs, and an alternative measure, such as the operating ratio, is applied.

A copy of the portions of this publication to which I refer are attached in the Appendix to my testimony. Another such publication is the course materials prepared by Dr. Janice A. Beecher, then Director of Regulatory Studies for the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment at Indiana University, for the NARUC Water Committee Eastern Utility

Rate School conducted in October of 1997. Dr. Beecher's materials recognize that the operating ratio method is a "[m]odification of [t]raditional [r]egulation" that "is used for smaller systems with little or no rate base". A copy of these course materials are also included in the Appendix to my testimony. A third such publication is the Deloitte & Touche *Public Utilities Manual*, *A Service for Public Utilities*, which simply identifies the operating ratio methodology as one of three ratemaking methods traditionally employed, with cost of service and debt service being the other two. Deloitte & Touche notes that the operating ratio methodology is rarely used except in the transportation industry and do not discuss it further in their publication. A copy of the portion of this publication referencing operating ratio is also included in the Appendix to my testimony.

Q.

Α.

IS THE OPERATING MARGIN OR OPERATING RATIO APPROACH UTILIZED BY ANY OF THE OTHER STATE REGULATORY BODIES WITH JURISDICTION OVER OTHER SUBSIDIARIES OF UTILITIES, INC.?

None of the Company's sister subsidiaries are regulated by a state utility commission that employs the operating margin approach used by the Public Service Commission of South Carolina. Only one state utility commission, the North Carolina Utilities Commission, employs the operating ratio methodology to regulate our sister subsidiaries. And, there, the policy is that the operating ratio approach is employed only where it generates **more** revenue than does the rate of return on rate base approach. As I mentioned earlier, the Company's sister subsidiaries operate in seventeen states.

Q. WHAT CONCLUSIONS DO YOU DRAW FROM THE LITERATURE, MS. GEORGIEV?

It is clear from the literature that the rate of return methodology is the ratemaking approach traditionally employed in the regulation of public utility rates and that the operating ratio methodology is rarely used. Operating margin is not recognized as an alternative. Moreover, in the case of water and sewer utilities, operating ratio is only appropriate for use when a utility's rate base has been substantially reduced by CIAC. Stated another way, where a water or sewer utility has no significant rate base, the rate of return approach is not appropriate. Further, it is my understanding that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has recognized that it is not appropriate to use operating methodology with companies such as Southland.

Q. COULD YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN THAT LAST STATEMENT?

Α.

Α.

While I am not an attorney, it is my understanding that in <u>Heater of Seabrook, Inc.</u>

v. <u>Public Service Com'n of South Carolina</u>, 324 S.C. 56, 478 S.E.2d 826 (1996), the Supreme Court held that the operating margin methodology is appropriate where a utility's rate base has been substantially reduced by customer donations, tap fees, CIAC, and book value in excess of investment. Further, the court found that operating margin is less appropriate for utilities that have large rate bases and need to earn a rate of return sufficient to obtain the necessary equity and debt capital that a larger utility needs for sound operation.

Q. HAS SOUTHLAND'S RATE BASE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED AS CONTEMPLATED BY THE SUPREME COURT?

1 A. No, it has not. In fact, Southland's total rate base makes up approximately 46%
2 of its gross plant in service. Its rate base has only been reduced 41% by depreciation and
3 CIAC.

Q. WHAT HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF UTILITIES, INC. SUBSIDIARIES IN OTHER STATES?

A.

A.

Our experience has been that the only recognized alternative method to rate of return on rate base regulation for water and sewer utilities is operating ratio and that it is employed only in one state, for smaller companies that have little or no rate base, are incapable of having a well-defined capital structure, have a cost of capital which cannot be easily determined and which will benefit on the revenue side when the alternative is employed.

Q. DOES THE COMPANY FIT THE PROFILE OF A WATER OR WASTEWATER UTILITY FOR WHICH THE OPERATING RATIO/OPERATING MARGIN METHOD IS APPROPRIATE?

Definitely not. The Company has a rate base in excess of \$150,000 of investor provided capital which is substantial. Further, Southland's rate base has not been substantially reduced and, therefore, operating margin methodology is not appropriate. And, the Company's capital structure is well defined as can be gleaned from the testimony of Company witness Ahern. Use of our parent's capital structure is in keeping with generally accepted cost of capital analyses among regulatory bodies and has been approved by this Commission in other cases including sister companies of Southland. And, also as Ms. Ahern's testimony reflects, our cost of capital is easily determined.

1 Q. IS RATE OF RETURN ON RATE BASE TREATMENT APPROPRIATE FOR

2 THE COMPANY?

- Absolutely. The Company has a substantial rate base and needs to earn a rate of return that is sufficient to obtain the necessary equity and debt capital that a larger utility needs for sound operation.
- 6 Q. MS. GEORGIEV, DOES THE COMPANY SEEK TO INCLUDE ANY
 7 PAYMENTS TO AFFILIATED ENTITIES?
- Yes. Included in the Company's test year expenses and included in capital expenditures are payments to Bio-Tech, Inc. Bio-Tech is a South Carolina corporation which, like Southland, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Utilities, Inc. Bio-Tech's business focuses on two primary services, one of which is sludge hauling and disposal and the other being water and wastewater plant maintenance, repair and construction. Because Southland only provides water services to its customers, all of the payments to Bio-Tech are for water plant maintenance services.

Q. DOES BIO-TECH PROVIDE SERVICES ONLY TO THE COMPANY AND OTHER WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES OF UTILITIES, INC.?

No. Bio-Tech also serves other public utilities and governmentally owned utilities such as municipalities, counties, special purpose districts and public service districts.

Q. HOW ARE BIO-TECH'S CHARGES FOR SERVICES TO THE COMPANY DETERMINED?

22 **A.** Bio-Tech charges the Company the same rates it charges to any other similarly situated customer whether it is affiliated with the Company or not – including

- governmental customers. In other word, Bio-Tech's charges to Southland for water plant maintenance, repair and construction are at market rates.
- Q. WOULD NOT THE EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SERVICES
 PROVIDED TO THE COMPANY BY WATER SERVICE CORPORATION
 ALSO CONSTITUTE AFFILIATE PAYMENTS?
 - No, they would not because there are no payments involved, only expense allocations. As the Commission knows from the nearly thirty years worth of rate cases it has considered involving the Company and other affiliates of Utilities, Inc., Water Service Corporation, or WSC, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Utilities, Inc. that provides management services to Southland and other operating subsidiaries in the sixteen states where Utilities, Inc. has operations. WSC is captive in the sense that its services, which include management, payroll, tax, accounting, procurement services, are only provided to subsidiaries of Utilities, Inc. As the Commission's decisions through the years accepting this arrangement reflect, it is cost efficient since it avoids duplication of these services and functions for each operating subsidiary. This conclusion is tested in each rate case by an audit of the allocations and the records of WSC.

17 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY AT THIS TIME?

A. Yes, it does.

Α.